

DELAWARE FOES FLOUT LAW AND STUNT SCHOOLS

Officials Fail to Levy Tax Needed in Educational Reform System.

FUNDS NOW EXHAUSTED

"Whipping Post" Element Call Child a Chattel; Want No "New Fangled Learning."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
Dover, Del., Nov. 4.—In the midst of all the wrangling as to whether or not Delaware is to have educational reform something in the nature of sand seems to have been thrown into the machinery. At the time of this writing officials of Kent County, in which Dover, the State Capital is located, have levied no taxes for the support and maintenance of the new school system, over which the State-wide controversy rages. This should have been done two months ago and by way of explanation the officials are protesting they simply can't get their assessment sheets all in. Because of this the schools of Kent, one of the three counties in the State, are running on faith.

This is highly pleasing to the enemies of the new school law with its strong provisions for compulsory education. An editor is quoted as having said of the attitude of the people toward the new school law, "They don't want it and they are not going to obey it."

This sentiment seems to be echoed by the clique that bitterly opposed Gen. Coleman du Pont's plans for improving the roads of the State and that has tied up work of the du Pont boulevard in certain sections until the present day.

Lax Tax Action Praised.

It is encouraged by representatives of absentee landlords who own large tracts in Delaware, but live in other States and have no interest in the people here. It also finds favor with the landlord who in the past was obliged to pay school taxes only on the rental value of his property which represented but a very small part of his interests, and must now pay taxes on all of his land. It has the support of the people who are afraid that the money collected in their own district may be used to build school houses in other parts of the county.

One basis for the opposition to educational reform is to be found in the fact that Delaware is "the last of the colonies" and that there still survives among the old English families of Sussex, Kent and part of Newcastle the ancient belief that a child is the property of its parents until it becomes of age, and that no one has any right to compel those parents to send it to school or to do anything with it that they do not choose to.

For many of the enemies of the new school law are indeed "colonies." They most heartily approve of Dover's public whipping post at which miscreants are flogged as in the good old seventeenth century. They may try to intimidate the Supreme Court into declaring a law unconstitutional when it is not to their liking, and many of them may be perfectly willing to "reward" for a candidate in election time for a cash consideration; they may also have no scruples against working orphan children as slaves on their farms, and denying their own young ones an education. But they are orthodox church people; "meetin' men." They would be ordinarily classified as law abiding. They are extremely bitter in their opposition to progress, gambling and intemperance. Even the negroes in their localities rarely throw dice.

But it is a strange and noteworthy fact that while these people have been in many cases fighting against any and all expenditures proposed for improvement of their school houses, Delaware's negroes have been working in the opposite direction. While many white school officials were making no efforts for advancement of education in the past negroes were doing everything in their power to give their children a better training than they had themselves. While wealthy white people in some sections were paying but 25 cents on every hundred dollars worth of taxable property toward the upkeep of their schools, and were protesting that expense, poor negroes were voluntarily paying twice that rate, and one colored district was paying eight times that rate per hundred dollars worth of taxable property. It was found on investigation that in many negro districts the colored folk loaned their coal oil lamps to the schools and volunteered to chop wood and make repairs, although in most cases their schools were unspeakably bad because of the impoverished condition of those who were obliged to support them.

Importance of School Fight.

The pending fight is made additionally important because the Delaware State elections are to be held next year, and the terms of office of Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court, legislators and other officials all expire at the end of 1920. It is with this in mind that both the exponents and opponents of the new educational laws are vigorously campaigning the State. The former are in a condition of considerable anxiety because of the recent mobbing of the court house here by enemies of school reform. They feel that such action has violated Delaware's most sacred traditions, and that if Justice should be refused reappointment because they would not be swayed by mob clamor, the State will find itself in a most deplorable condition.

George B. Miller, President of the State Board of Education, is trying to win the public over to support of the new laws, just as Pierre S. du Pont, the vice-president of the board, is endeavoring to Gov. Townsend has thrown the force of his administration into the fight for improvement.

In answer to the argument that education would lure the children away from the farms, much data is being disseminated to show that the states of Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas and other parts of the union have good schools and good farms, and the schools can really train the children to be better farmers.

The Delaware State Programme, a department formed for the purpose of arousing public interest in state improvement and affiliated with the state Board of Education and other departments, is urging the people to read the newspapers and study the situation in order that they may be able to appreciate the benefits which the new laws will bring to them.

It is calling their attention to the fact that Delaware has been paying teachers an average salary of \$187.27 a year and that New Mexico, Arizona and other Western states have been far more generous with their educators.

The Service Citizens Committee of Delaware, with headquarters in the

Public Library Building in Wilmington, has issued a booklet summarizing up the wretched conditions found in many of the schools of the state under the old law, and showing how many buildings were unsanitary, were poorly lighted and the worst kind of fire traps.

This committee particularly attacks the schools of Dover and says in its report of them that the conditions are so bad that school buildings in small towns and rural districts would be found very deficient. It is to be expected that the capital city of the state would make adequate provision for the housing of its public buildings. The building in which the white children of Dover attend school is so deficient in its quality that it is entirely unsatisfactory for a modern school. The Dover High School is also scored in the report, which remarks "It would be difficult to devise a more appalling fire trap."

The condition of the negro schools is described by the report of the service citizens committee as "generally far below those of the white. There are matters relating to these schools that will not bear printing. Of them the report says in part:

"The general condition of these schools is intolerable. Broken down, antiquated furniture, dilapidated and unattractive interiors, ragged shoddy, dirty books and disordered are the rule. Not even the meagre equipment necessary for a traditional school programme is provided. Every evidence points toward an absence of training in the children in their immediate vicinity with the exception of vulgar language, and little in the field of training for citizenship, ideals and morals.

The heating apparatus had been installed in a few of the schools. In others, broken down stoves in the center of these unbelievably barren and filthy classrooms forced the children in their immediate vicinity with the exception of vulgar language, and little in the field of training for citizenship, ideals and morals.

Whether such conditions are to continue, or whether a centralized, up to date educational system is to wipe them out and replace them with educational institutions in keeping with the State traditions rests with the people of Delaware.

Persons who have worked for years to better the community frankly say that if the enemies of school reform triumph they may as well "give up trying to improve matters." They feel, however, that while the opponents of educational reform have made the most noise of late, they are in the minority, and that the old American spirit of the State is still upholding the new school law. They point to the troubled times; to the unrest that is evident far and wide, and they say to their audiences as they urge them to accept the new law, "We have every reason to believe that the people of the State are properly educated. They will always find a way to correct peacefully all evils which may arise in community life."

SOCIALISTS REJOICE OVER GAIN IN VOTE

Claim 165,000 to 175,000 for
O'Neal, Against 147,000 for
Hilquitt 2 Years Ago.

Socialists at their various meeting places were shouting in a happy shout reports that indicate 165,000 to 175,000 votes were cast for James O'Neal, for president of the Board of Aldermen, as against 147,000 Socialist votes for Hilquitt, candidate for Mayor two years ago.

They claim the election of seven candidates, William M. Feinstein, Sixth district; Harry Rogoff, Fourteenth district; and Charles Solomon, Twenty-third, all Assemblymen for the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn; two Assemblymen from Bronx county, Samuel A. DeWitt and Samuel Orr, and two members of the Board of Aldermen, R. C. Vlasdeck, Fifty-sixth district, and John T. Shippley, Fifty-ninth district.

James O'Neal said that the vote showed that the drift of sentiment in New York was toward Socialism.

"We have no political ambition," he said, "despite persistent and malicious attacks. We have been deprived of many halls through terrorizing of the proprietors. We have every reason to believe that the foul methods usually resorted to by our enemies have been followed in this election and that the whole vote cast for Socialist candidates is larger than the vote reported. Our enemies have been more desperate in this election than in any other, owing to their complete lack of any programme or policy to meet the questions of the hour.

The attitude of both parties has been identical toward the demands of the organized workers, especially in the mining and steel trades. In my campaign I made one plea to the voters on the basis of our fundamental programme for abolition of capitalism and the need of international solidarity by workers of all countries. In no instance have I appealed for a personal vote."

Who Said Dyspepsia?

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After a Hearty Meal Makes You Feel At Ease—Avoid Gas, Belching, Sour Risings or Other Such Troubles From Indigestion.

Food prices are high, but if the stomach is weak with dyspepsia,



"Cleaned Up a Square Meal and it's a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet for All My Troubles."

The burden is doubled. The point is to enjoy the meal without distress—not pay for food only to suffer. The best plan is to eat what you like best and follow with a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet. Thus you satisfy your appetite, taste and stomach, you get nourishment from what you enjoy, and you avoid gas, belching, without sour risings, belching of wind or loggy, lazy feeling.

To thus be a free lance in eating palatable food, to make all the good things of the table your favorites is getting away from a sort of bondage that holds a host of men and women in the grasp of dyspepsia.

Tablets from any drugist in the United States or Canada and have no fear of food, fried or otherwise.

PURR OF THE TIGER CHANGES TO GROWL

Thick Gloom Pervades Wigwam as Woful Election
Bulletins Are Received.

FOLEY BRINGS BIT OF JOY

Worst Blow to Tammany Is
Defeat of Undermyer and
Moran.

Toward midnight last night, when the Tammany faithful clustered in the Wigwam in Fourteenth street and had soaked up about all the bad news they could stand, Charles F. Murphy went to the phone. To whom the leader talked and what he said in ten minutes of sound proof seclusion were facts that could not be pried out of him, but when he returned to the speakers' bureau, where Secretary Tom Smith was figuring returns and reading off bulletins with ever increasing solemnity, the rumor started that Mr. Murphy had asked Police Commissioner Enright to guard the ballot boxes pending a contest in the only close race of the day, the fight between La Guardia and Moran for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen.

At midnight Tammany was staring the unpleasant fact in the face that La Guardia, with only 156 election districts unreported out of the 2,566 in the whole city, was leading Robert L. Moran by more than 1,000 votes.

Even Tammany's candidate for President of Manhattan, Edward T. Boyle, was tumbling down the plurality ladder at an alarming scale, his estimated plurality of 15,000 having been cut to about 4,500, with scarcely half the election districts in the borough reported. So the old T. ger, at the top of the night, really would count on just one important success in the long list—James A. Foley for Surrogate.

Mr. Murphy's son-in-law, upon whose contest the organization concentrated its full strength, was leading by a comfortable margin, the Hall giving him 18,000 to the good. But all the rest was lost and ashes. Supreme Court Justice Robert L. Luce had gone down to defeat before the remarkable electoral prowess of Major Philip J. McCook, Republican, and Mr. Murphy's special selection, to win Undermyer, son of Samuel Undermyer, had been overwhelmed by the popularity of Supreme Court Justice Joseph E. Newburger, whose claims to a renomination had been spurned by Leader Murphy. All in all it was a smashing defeat hitting the organization straight between the eyes.

As one woful bulletin after another flicked into the room where the leader, Gov. Smith, Public Service Commissioner Nixon, District Attorney Swann and a flock of the district chieftains were burning tobacco and practising the consolations of gloom, gloom was thick enough to be stirred with a spoon. About the only really cheerful persons in the room were Gov. Smith and District Attorney Swann.

Early in the evening, before the extent of the disaster had been disclosed by preliminary returns, the Governor dropped into the Wigwam and joined Mr. Murphy for a chat. Then the leader went up town to dinner, and the Governor went over to Brooklyn to join his mother's sixtieth birthday celebration. Neither returned until late in the evening, at which time word had been pined upon him.

When reported asked Mr. Murphy late at night if he cared to make a statement his reply was "Too early." A subsequent request met with "The night's young." When Senator Foley arrived, brimful of pep and shedding smiles all over the place, there was a lively burst of handclapping, and Mr. Murphy shook hands in congratulation. Later Edward T. Boyle came in to be congratulated.

There was never a period, except in the first half hour of receiving returns, that the Tiger had a chance to purr. The defeats that hurt most of all were Undermyer's and Moran's.

LABOR DELEGATES VEXED AT SHERMAN

Threaten to Adjourn Conference Unless Protected
From Criticism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Incensed at critical remarks of Senator Sherman (Ill.) in the Senate several members of the International Labor Conference to-night declared that unless official assurance was forthcoming that the addresses delivered yesterday and to-day are not representative of the attitude of the Senate, steps might be taken to adjourn the conference or move it elsewhere.

While the Senate addresses were barely mentioned in the conference hall, delegates freely discussed the matter among themselves and several declared their willingness to leave Washington. Conference officials, however, are making an effort to smooth out the difficulty and to avoid any break.

In his address, which was delivered in the Senate before the delegates opened their sessions to-day, Senator Sherman charged that the conference contained "a number of Socialists and also a number of those who go beyond Socialism—radicals, alien firebrands—but a few degrees removed from those who believe in Soviet principles."

Germany has delegates in the conference who are here to "promote industrial mischief," Senator Sherman said, while Japan has delegates planning to-day to American industry. The Senator predicted that the conference would declare against the American "open shop" and subject the United States to economic boycott if the conference decree was not observed.

Advocates of a forty-eight hour week which is favored by the report of the organizing committee clashed to-day with defenders of a straight eight-hour day on the floor of the conference. Opinions of capital and labor delegates on this question are further apart than on any other item of the agenda, members said, and if the conflicting views can be reconciled speedy agreement on the other issues may be expected.

The debate was opened by George N. Barnes, member of the British War Cabinet and Government delegate to the conference, with a speech, in which he endorsed the forty-eight hour week instead of the straight eight hour day because the former is more "elastic" and can be put into effect more readily by all countries. Mr. Barnes, following his address, moved that the draft convention of the forty-eight hour week prepared by the organizing committee be adopted by the conference as the basis of discussion, but that the question of its application to tropical and industrially undeveloped countries be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Immediate protest against this motion was raised by F. M. Draper, Canadian labor delegate, who declared that Mr. Barnes' proposal would shut out consideration of the eight-hour day. Leon Jouloux, French labor leader, joined Mr. Draper's protest and added that the forty-eight-hour week is only "an incident of the principle of the eight-hour day."

Louis Guerin, French employer representative, wanted the question referred to a commission with the other items of the agenda. While D. S. Major Banks, British capital delegate, suggested that the question be adjourned for twenty-four hours, the conference finally adjourned until 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but over the protest of Gino Baldesi, Italian labor delegate, who declared that every time a difference of opinion arises in the conference some one moved to adjourn.

CHICAGO FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Three Public Policy Questions Are Carried.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Early returns from to-day's Statewide election for Constitutional Convention delegates indicated to-night that the three public policy questions had generally carried in Chicago districts by about 2 to 1.

These questions were designed to instruct convention delegates, and were termed the initiative and referendum, the gateway amendment and public ownership.

Maine Senate Votes Suffrage.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4.—The national constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women was ratified by the Senate by a vote of 24 to 5, with two absentees, at the special session of the Legislature which opened to-day. It now goes to the House.

Sugar Scarce in Cuba.

BOSSON, Nov. 4.—Approximately 6,244,000 pounds of Cuban sugar was brought to this port to-day in the holds of the American steamship Corrales from Sagua La Grande and Calbarren. The cargo is said refined sugar was as scarce in Cuba as in this country and the

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WALES REPRESENTS ENTIRE EMPIRE HERE

Prince Defines Capacity in
Which He Will Visit U. S.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—The Prince of Wales described to-day the capacity in which he will visit the United States next week.

"I shall regard myself as going down there, not only as an Englishman and a Britisher, but as a Canadian and a representative of the whole empire," he said.

In his second visit to Toronto to-day he addressed the largest audience he has faced in Canada. It was composed of business men, members of several clubs and their friends.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—The Prince of Wales will visit the Naval Academy about November 14, it was announced to-day by Rear Admiral Scates, superintendent of the institution. Captain Blake, naval attaché at the British Embassy at Washington, is expected here soon to confer with the academy authorities and arrange for the visit.

200 Wooden Ships to Be Sold.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation announced yesterday that nearly 200 wooden ships, mostly of the Ferris type, would be sold at \$75,000 each, as they now are in the mooring basins on the bare boat basis. The announcement estimates that hulls may be finished for \$250,000, or \$55.71 per deadweight ton. The ships are at various yards in the East, West and South.

Tennessee Operators Hopeful.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Coal operators of district 10 to-day predicted that within a few weeks 75 per cent. of the miners in the Tennessee-Kentucky field would return to work. They conceded, however, that 100 per cent. of the men were on strike.

MILK PRICES GO UP TWO CENTS TO-DAY

Consumers Must Pay for Increase in Wages Given
Companies' Drivers.

As a result of the action of the milk companies in increasing the wages of their drivers to \$35 a week and 2 per cent. on collections the Sheffield Farms Company announced yesterday that, beginning to-day, Grade A milk would increase in price 2 cents a quart and Grade B would increase one-half cent in Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Jersey City and Union Hill.

Other grades, condensed milk, cream, buttermilk and special hospital milk have also been advanced. The new scale for bottled milk reads like this: Grade B, 17½ cents a quart and 10 cents a pint; select grade A milk, 20 cents a quart and 13 cents a pint; Sheffield certified milk, 28 cents a quart; Brookside certified, 30 cents a quart; buttermilk, 12 cents a quart; condensed milk, 18 cents a half pint, and condensed cream, 28 cents and 36 cents a half pint.

Operators at the Sheffield Company plant yesterday were not able to say just what the prices would be for out of town places, although they quoted officers of the company for the statement that out of town patrons would have to pay a larger increase than those of the city.

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